

FISHING SYSTEM

Background of the Invention:

5 Field of the Invention:

The invention relates, generally, to a fishing system, and more specifically, it relates to a fishing system to be attached to a boat and formed of an outrigger, a locking mechanism, and control electronics.

10 Description of the Related Art:

Improvements have been made in fishing outriggers in the past. U.S. Patent No. 4,388,774 discloses a system for extending fishing rods on beams beyond the sides of a
15 boat by use of a winch.

U.S. Patent No. 4,813,171 teaches a power-operated lateral actuator for a fishing outrigger. The outrigger is connected to the hull of the boat in two locations and
20 is attached to two pivot/rotation points. A power-operated actuator is provided for moving the mast between a retracted position and an extended position. A manually operated circular block with a concentric plate is connected to the side of the boat. The outrigger can
25 be manually rotated by removing a pin and rotated about

the circular block. The removal of the pin and the physical rotation of the outrigger are done manually. In addition, the beams, brackets, and other parts for controlling and moving the outrigger are quite complex.

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U.S. Patent No. 5,243,927 teaches an outrigger mounted by a vertical tubular housing having a top plate and a bottom plate to an outside cabin bulkhead of a boat. The vertical tubular housing contains a hydraulic fluid cylinder to propel a piston car assembly for raising and lowering the outrigger. The outrigger is further guided by a collapsible strut mounted to the boat on one end and to the outrigger on the other end. The outrigger taught in U.S. Patent No. 5,243,927 is quite complex and expensive to manufacture.

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The mast of most prior art outriggers is formed from aluminum. Because of the weight of the aluminum mast, guide wires are connected between a base portion of the mast and/or boat and upper portions of the mast to provide structural support to the upper portions of the mast. In addition, the mast of the outrigger is flexed

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during fishing operations and the mast must be built to withstand the constant bending and springing back.

Summary of the Invention:

5 It is accordingly an object of the invention to provide a fishing system, which overcomes the herein-mentioned disadvantages of the heretofore-known devices of this general type, which provides an automatically operable outrigger that is less complex and easier to operate.

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With the foregoing and other objects in view there is provided, in accordance with the invention, a fishing system to be mounted to a boat. The fishing system contains a housing, a mast disposed in the housing, and a first actuator connected to and rotating the mast. The first actuator is mechanically connected to and supported by the housing. A second actuator is connected to and pivots the housing for raising and lowering the mast.

15 20 In accordance with an added feature of the invention, a holding plate is to be physically attached to the boat. The housing is pivotably mounted in the holding plate such that the mast can be raised and lowered by the

second actuator. The holding plate has bearing journals, and the housing has trunions supported by and rotatable within the bearing journals such that the housing is pivotable. The second actuator is coupled to the holding
5 plate.

In accordance with another feature of the invention, a locking mechanism is provided for securing the mast. The locking mechanism is to be attached to the boat, and the
10 mast has a clasping mechanism engaged and secured by the locking mechanism. The mast is formed from carbon fiber. The mast can be formed in three parts, including a first part, a second part and a third part, which are telescopically connected to each other such that in a
15 first position the third part is extendable from and locked to the second part and in a second position the third part is partially retracted into the second part. In a third position the second part is extendable from and locked to the first part and in a fourth position the
20 second part is partially retracted into the first part.

In accordance with a further feature of the invention, the first actuator and the second actuator are electrical actuators, in particular they are solenoids.

- 5 In accordance with an additional feature of the invention, a base part is provided and has a first end connected to the mast and a second end rotatably supported in the housing. The first actuator is connected to and rotates the base part resulting in the
10 rotation of the mast.

The locking mechanism has a base secured to the boat, a pivotable body pivotable mounted in the base, a third actuator with a pin mounted on the base, and a clasping
15 mechanism extending from the pivotable body and engaging the clasping mechanism of the mast. When actuated the pin of the third actuator pivots the pivotable body such that the clasping mechanism of the locking mechanism disengages from the clasping mechanism of the mast. The
20 locking mechanism has a spring disposed between the base and the pivotable body for biasing the pivotable body to a locked position. The clasping mechanism is part of an adjustable arm adjustable connected to the pivotable

body. The adjustable arm has a threaded end and the
pivotal body has a threaded end for receiving the
threaded end of the adjustable arm. In this manner, the
adjustable arm can be moved to and from the pivotal
5 body.

In accordance with a further feature of the invention, a
clamp is provided and has a first end connected to the
holding plate and a second end supporting the second
10 actuator.

In accordance with a further additional feature of the
invention, the holding plate has an opening formed
therein and the housing projects through the opening.

15 A cover surrounds the housing above the opening in the
holding plate. The cover is formed of a flexible
material.

In accordance with a further feature of the invention, at
20 least two eyelets are disposed on the mast for guiding a
line, rope or wire.

In accordance with a feature of the invention, the first actuator has a first clasping arm connected to the base part and a second clasping arm connected to and supported by the gimble tube.

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In accordance with a concomitant feature of the invention, the mast is formed of three parts that are telescopically connected to each other. Each of the three parts have rigidity and flexibility properties that are different due to different compositions of the carbon fiber forming the three parts.

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Other characteristic features of the invention are set forth in the appended claims.

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Although the invention is illustrated and described herein as embodied in a fishing system, it is nevertheless not intended to be limited to the details shown, since various modifications and structural changes may be made therein without departing from the spirit of the invention and within the scope and range of equivalents of the claims.

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The construction of the invention, however, together with additional objects and advantages thereof will be best understood from the following description of specific embodiments when read in connection with the accompanying
5 drawings.

Brief Description of the Drawings:

Fig. 1 is a diagrammatic, sectional view of the fishing system having an outrigger in an unlocked position;

10 Fig. 2 is a sectional view of the fishing system with the outrigger in a locked position and a mast in a retracted position;

15 Fig. 3 is a front elevational view of the fishing system with the outrigger in the locked position;

Fig. 4 is a front elevational view of the fishing system with the outrigger in a lowered position;

20 Fig. 5 is a rear, perspective view showing the interconnection of the actuators for moving the outrigger; and

Figs. 6 and 7 are perspective views of the fishing system.

5 Description of the Preferred Embodiments:

In all the figures of the drawing, sub-features and integral parts that correspond to one another bear the same reference symbol in each case. Referring now to the figures of the drawings in detail and first,
10 particularly, to Figs. 1 and 2 thereof, there is shown a fishing system 1 formed of an outrigger 2, a locking mechanism 3, and control electronics 4 (shown only diagrammatically in Figs. 1 and 2). In Fig. 1, the outrigger 2 is released from the locking mechanism 3. In
15 contrast, Fig. 2 shows the outrigger 2 in a locked position.

The locking mechanism 3 is formed of a pivotable body 10 pivotable about a base 11 having a pivot point 12. The
20 base 11 is to be secured to a body 13 of a boat.

Attached at an end of the pivotable body 10 is an adjustable arm 14 that has threads for screwing into threads disposed at an end of the pivotable body 10. In

this manner, a position of the adjustable arm 14 is adjustable in the direction of the double-headed arrow 15 as the adjustable arm 14 can be threaded to a desired position. Instead of threads, other methods of providing
5 the adjustable arm 14 are possible such as a telescopic arm.

The adjustable arm 14 has a clasping mechanism 16 for engaging a clasping mechanism 39 of the outrigger 2 for
10 holding the outrigger 2 in a locked position. The locking mechanism 3 has an actuator 17 with a pin 18 that pushes forward into the pivotable body 10 when the actuator 17 is actuated by a switch 19. Due to the actuation of the actuator 17 the pivotable body 10 pivots
15 about the pivot point 12 in such a manner that the clasping mechanism 16 of the locking mechanism 3 is raised and released from the clasping mechanism 39 of the outrigger 2. The locking mechanism 3 has a spring 20 for biasing the adjustable arm 14 in the locked position.

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It is noted that the locking mechanism 3 can be manually operated and the actuator 17 can be dispensed with. In the manual mode, the pivotable body 10 is grabbed by the

operator and the clasping mechanism 16 is lifted out of the locked position for releasing the outrigger 2. Figs. 6 and 7 show a perspective view of the locking mechanism 3. It is noted that the base 11 is fastened to the boat body 13 by fasteners 21 such as screws, rivets, and bolts. Fig. 5 shows a rear perspective view of the actuator 17 on the inside of the boat body 13.

Figs. 6 and 7 show that the outrigger 2 has a mast 40. The mast 40 is formed of three extendable portions 41, 42, 43. The extendable portions 41-43 lock into each other at connection points 44, 45. The extendable portions 41-43 are therefore telescopic and can be extended out in an extended position or retracted into each other in a withdrawn position. The connections points 44-45 have eyelets 47 for running a line, rope, wire, etc.. The mast 40 is shown to have three extendable portions 41-43, however this number is arbitrary and could be one, two, four or five portions, for example. Of course a single piece mast 40 would not be telescopic.

The mast 40 is made of carbon fiber and this provides a strong yet light mast 40. It is noted that the use of carbon fibers in fishing outriggers is not believed to be known in the industry and is critical to the invention.

5 The carbon fiber mast 40 is lightweight and therefore, small compact, electrical motors can be used to maneuver the mast 40. In contrast, heavy hydraulic systems are generally required in prior art outriggers because prior art mast are made from metal such as aluminum and
10 stainless steel resulting in significant weight. The use of carbon fiber also allows the fishing system to dispense with guide (guy) wires and spreaders for tensioning the guide wires to provide additional support to the prior art mast. The prior art guide wires and
15 spreaders also undesirably increase the weight of the prior art outriggers. In addition, due to the high strength properties of carbon fiber the mast 40 is less likely to be flexed during operation and therefore does not routinely spring back and provides a more effective
20 fishing system than prior art masts formed of metal. In other words, the prior art outriggers pulled the fishing bait unnaturally out of the water during a spring back motion of the outrigger.

The property of the carbon fiber mast 40 naturally duplicates the effect of swimming fish. In other words, the bait fish duplicates a swimming motion of live fish
5 due to the fact that the carbon fiber is manufactured with a predetermined amount of flexibility and rigidity superior to that possible in prior art metal outriggers. The flexibility and rigidity can be customized by adding or subtracting fiber threads from the carbon fiber. In
10 addition, each of the sections 41-43 of the mast 40 can have different qualities in regards to flexibility and strength. A mast with varying rigidity and flexibility is not believed to be known in the prior art. Therefore, a carbon fiber mast or pole can be configured for
15 different jobs.

The lower extendable portion 43 has a locking arm 46 (Fig. 2) that contains the clasping mechanism 39 for locking with the locking mechanism 3.

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The lower extendable portion 43 locks to a base part 48 that is in turn supported in a housing 49 such as a gimble tube 49 (see Figs. 2 and 5). The base part 48 is

supported in the gimble tube 49 so as to be rotatable within the gimble tube 49. The base part 48 extends through the gimble tube 49 and has an end that extends out of the other side of the gimble tube 49. In

5 addition, a seal 56 (Fig. 2) is provided between the gimble tube 49 and the base part 48 to protect the parts from the environment. The lower extendable portion 43 is locked to the base part 48 by a pin 57 (Fig. 1) and is quickly releasable from the base part 48 for changing out
10 the mast 40 or for maintenance purposes.

The gimble tube 49 has trunions 50 that rotate in bearing journals 51 of a holding plate 52 (see Figs. 3, 4 and 5). In this manner, the gimble tube 49 can pivot about an
15 opening 53 formed in the holding plate 52. The holding plate 52 is secured to the boat body 13 by fasteners 54 such as screws, rivets, and bolts (Fig. 6). The gimble tube 49 can pivot via the trunions 50 and therefore, the mast 40 can be lowered or raised. For instance, the mast
20 40 would be lowered when the boat is going under a bridge. Fig. 3 shows the outrigger 2 in the raised and locked position and Fig. 4 shows the outrigger 2 in the lowered position. Arrow 70 shows the direction of

movement of the mast 40 between the raised and lowered positions.

A cover 55 is provided for protecting the opening 53 and
5 the control electronics 4 provided below (Fig. 6). The
cover 55 is formed from a flexible material such as
rubber to so as not to interfere with the raising and
lowering of the mast 40.

10 The fishing system is provided with control electronics 4
in order to fully automate the fishing system. Figs. 4
and 5 show slightly different physical embodiments of the
control electronics 4. However, it is understood that
the components and connections can be varied from the
15 embodiments shown as long as the major components and
related functions are provided. The control electronics
4 include a first actuator 60 connected to a first
clamping arm 62 and a second clamping arm 65. The first
clamping arm 62 is clamped around the base part 48 that
20 in turn supports the mast 40. The second clamping arm 65
is connected to the gimble tube 49 and thereby the first
actuator 60 is supported by the gimble tube 49. After
the switch 19 releases the outrigger 2 from the locking

mechanism 3, and with continued actuation of the switch 19, the first actuator 60 rotates the support part 48 within the gimble tube 49 by turning the first clamping arm 62. In this manner, the outer rigger 2 is rotatable
5 as shown by a double-headed arrow 63 (Fig. 1).

Therefore, the outrigger 2 can be rotated away from the side of the boat and out over the water. In reverse actuation of the switch 19, the outrigger 2 can be rotated back to the boat and locked to the locking
10 mechanism 3.

Figs. 3, 4 and 5 show a second actuator 64 connected to the holding plate 52 by a clamp 66. The second actuator 64 is connected to the gimble tube 49 by an arm 68
15 attached to a clasp 69 of the gimble tube 49. The second actuator 64 is controlled by a second switch 67 (see Fig. 1). By actuation of the second switch 67, the gimble tube 49 is pivoted via the trunions 50 by the second actuator 64. In this manner the mast 40 is raised and
20 lowered (in contrast to being rotated). Power is provided by the electrical system of the boat. However, a separate battery can also be provided if necessary. It

is noted that the second actuator 64 is optional and that the outrigger 2 can be raised and lowered manually.

In summary, the invention is a fishing system formed of
5 the outrigger 2, the locking mechanism 3 and the control
electronics 4. The outrigger 2 is preferably formed of
carbon fiber that makes it lightweight and has superior
flexibility and rigidity properties. The carbon fiber
outrigger 2 results in an easy to maneuver outrigger 2,
10 an outrigger that requires smaller electrical and
electronic components, and an outrigger that replicates
natural swimming behavior of bait. In addition, the
fishing system could be implement manually and the two
actuators 60, 64 can be dispensed with. It is noted that
15 the outrigger 2 and the locking mechanism 3 can be sold
as stand alone units and do not have to be sold
exclusively in the fishing system.